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America's Friends Association

Addresses at the banquet of the America's Friends...

Tokyo

1911

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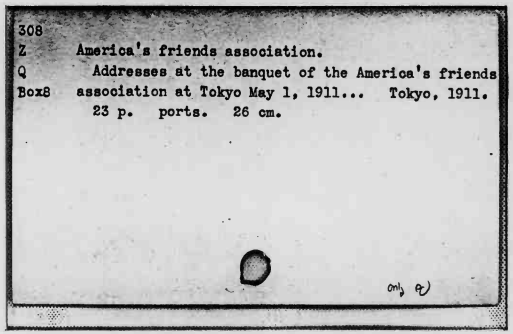
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ADDRESSES

AT THE

BANQUET

OF THE

AMERICA'S FRIENDS ASSOCIATION

AT

TOKYO

MAY 1, 1911

PRESIDENT VISCOUNT KANEKO, PRINCE TOKUGAWA,
AMBASSADOR O'BRIEN AND MANY OTHERS
CELEBRATE A PACT THAT DRAWS
AMERICA AND JAPAN CLOSER
IN FRIENDSHIP.

TOKYO
"JAPAN TIMES" PRESS
1911

GIFT

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman

"AMERICA'S FRIENDS" HAIL NEW TREATY.

PRESIDENT VISCOUNT KANEKO, PRINCE TOKUGAWA, AMBASSADOR O'BRIEN AND MANY OTHERS CELEBRATE A PACT THAT DRAWS AMERICA AND JAPAN CLOSER IN FRIENDSHIP.

(From the *Japan Times* of May 2, 1911.)

The America's Friends Association gave a dinner last evening at the Imperial Hotel in commemoration of the new treaty recently concluded between America and Japan. The function was a brilliant success, being attended by more than thirty guests and 120 members, and constituted in its way a most eloquent demonstration of the unchanged friendly relations which bind the great Republic and the Island Empire. The decorations of the banquet hall and the delicacies on the table were in full keeping with the occasion.

The principal guests of the evening were H.E. Marquis Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and H.E. Ambassador O'Brien, who in due course proposed respectively the health of the President of the United States and of the Emperor of Japan, which was responded to most enthusiastically in each case. President Viscount Kaneko next spoke in welcome of the guests, followed by others the substance of whose addresses is given below. The company broke up at about midnight. The following are the names of guests and members present, arranged alphabetically:—

Mr. M. Abe, Mr. Sakatsuka, Mr. T. Akiyama, Mr. S. Ando, Mr. Charles J. Arnell, Mr. N. Ariga, Mr. T. Asabuki, Prof. E. Asada, Mr. H. Bekke, Mr. U. Beppu, Mr. D. H. Blake, Dr. E. S. Bogert, Mr. G. Bowles, Mr. G. W. Brown, Lt. N. W. Campanole, Mr. M. Chiwaki, Mr. S. Chujo, Mr. John K. Caldwell, Mr. T. Dan, Mr. H. W. Denison, Mr. H. A. Ensworth, Hon. J. F. Fort, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mr. K. Fukui, Mr. S. Fukukita, Mr. H. Fukuoka, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, Mr. J. B. J. Gibbs, Rev. D. C. Green, Mr. J. Hagiwara, Mr. M. Hagiwara, Mr. H. Hara, Mr. N. Hashiguchi, Mr. A. Hayashi, Mr. N. Hayashi, Mr. T. Hinata, Mr. S. Hishida, Lt. W. T. Hoadley, Mr. Y. Honda, Mr. F. W. Horne, Mr. R. Ichinomiya, Mr. H. Igarashi; H. E. Admiral Baron G. Ijuin, Mr. G. Imai, Mr. K. J. Imanishi, Mr. K. Isaka, Mr. S. Isawa, Mr. K. Ishii, Mr. C. Isono, Mr. K. Iwahara, Mr. E. C. Jones, Mr. T. Kamiya, Baron N. Kanda, Viscount K. Kaneko, Mr. N. Kan-

zaki, Mr. T. Kato, Mr. J. Katori, Mr. J. R. Kennedy, Mr. J. Kimura, Mr. E. Kinoshita, Mr. H. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Kurachi, H. E. Viscount Okabe, Mr. E. Okamoto, Mr. B. Okura, Mr. H. Omori, Mayor Ozaki, Capt. H. H. Pattison, Mr. F. F. Rogers, Mr. T. Saito, Mr. T. Sakai, Mr. N. Sakurai, Mr. bara, Baron M. Matsudaira, Mr. H.

FOREIGN MINISTER KOMURA,
who has been elevated from Count to Marquis.

Thomas Sammons, Mr. O. Sasano, Mr. S. Sawabe, Mr. H. Sawada, Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, Mr. R. Seita, Mr. Y. Senshiu, Mr. S. Seshita, Baron E. Shibusawa, Mr. S. Shimidzu, Mr. O. Shinoda, Capt. John H. Shipley, Mr. H. Shugyo, Mr. K. Sugimura, Mr. K. Sugawa, Mr. G. E. Lake, Rev. C. McCauley, Mr. O. Majima, Mr. E. Masuda, Mr. J. Matsu-Matsuura, Bishop McDowell, Rt. Rev. John McKim, Dr. J. G. McIlroy, Baron T. Megata, Mr. Paul Messer, Mr. C. Minoda, Mr. K. Minoura, Mr. Y. Mishima, Mr. K. Mochizuki, Mr. I. Mori. Mr. A. Morimoto, Mr. S. Nagasaki, Mr. A. Nakamura, Mr. G. Narikawa, Mr. W. Natori, Mr. S. Nemoto, Mr. G. Noma, Mr. Y. Nomura, Mr. S. Ogawa, Mr. D. Sugawara, Mr. Geo. T. Summerlin, Dr. G. V. Strong, Prof. T. J. Swift, Baron K. Takahashi, Baron K. Takahira, Mr. N. Takata, Mr. S. Takata, Capt. I. Takeshita, Commander S. Takeuchi, Mr. T. Takezawa, Mr. Tamaki, Mr. T. Tanaka, Prof. H. T. Terry, H.E. Prince Tokugawa, Mr. E. Tokutomi, Mr. R. C. Tredwell, Mr. S. Tsukahara, Admiral Baron S. Uriu, Mr. Van Baalen, Mr. C. W. Wetmore, Dr. W. S. Worden, Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Mr. U. Yamamura, Mr. H. Yamawaki, Mr. K. Yamazaki, Mr. U. Yanagiya, Mr. U. Yoneyama, Mr. I. Yoshida, Mr. Y. Yoshida, Mr. H. Yoshii, Mr. M. Zumoto.

President Kaneko's Speech

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"We have assembled here to-night to celebrate the conclusion of the new treaty between the United States and Japan, and to tender our sincere thanks to the representatives of the two nations. We are informed that the time from the signing of the treaty by the United States Government to the approval by the Senate, was only two days; this could never have been done had not the American Government and people entertained

cordial feelings toward Japan and the Japanese; and moreover the United States was the first of all the Powers to conclude this revised treaty.

VISCOUNT KANEKO,
President of the America's Friends Association

"In our international history, the United States and Japan have had peculiar and felicitous relations. In the past, the United States was the first to introduce Japan to the family of nations; in the present, the United States is again the first to conclude the new treaty; and, as for the future, I am quite safe in saying that the United States will be 'the first in the hearts of our countrymen.'

"The object of our Association is to make the Japanese and Americans commingle and exchange ideas so as to cultivate a still warm and more friendly feeling between them, and, by so doing, to pave the way for the Governments to cement the two nations closer and firmer than ever before.

"However, since the United States and Japan have recently assumed important positions on the Pacific, an irritation arises now and then in our international affairs, and such an occurrence is but a national consequence of the status of the two nations. But such irritation, if it be handled fairly and rightly, will bring to the surface the inner and latent warm feelings in the bosoms of the two peoples. A cloudy day makes the sunshine brighter—so an occasional irritation in international affairs binds together two nations more firmly and more friendly than before.

"Our Association is composed of those of us who have eitheir studied or resided in America; therefore, we are loyal subjects of His Majesty by birthright, and true friends of America by residence and education. Within the past few years, the people of America and Japan have been much irritated by those groundless—criminal—talks of war between two friendly nations. Every time such rumors were circulated, our Association has endeavored to stop the pens of mischievous writers and to muzzle the mouths of the peace-breakers.

"America and Japan are territorially separated, but are connected by the common waters of the Pacific Ocean. To keep peace on the Pacific is the

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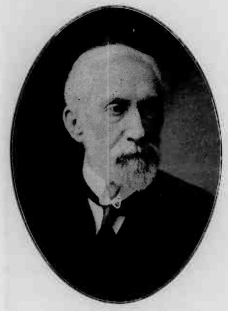
common duty of the two nations. If we are separated, the Pacific will be in danger; if united we stand, its peace is for forever maintained! The true grandeur of nations is not only in the glory of war, but in the enjoyment of peace! Let the Stars and Stripes act as guardian of the Pacific at night; and the Rising Sun watch its peace by day. Day and night, hand in hand, let America and Japan perform in harmony their magnanimous duty."

H.E. MR. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS.

"MR. President, Your Excellency and Gentlemen:—It is a gratifying experience to have another opportunity to join with your Society on an occasion given up to friendly festivities. It is not my first experience in such hospitality, and while I am deeply thankful for the favors in the past and the present, I hope to have other opportunities of a like kind in the future, for which honors, however, I will reserve my expression of thanks. The present union will be memorable because the occasion which calls you together is not only unusual but an extremely happy one.

"No one needed to be told that Japan expected her outstanding treaties to come to an end during the current year, but it had been discovered that through a curious condition attached to the ratification of the existing treaty with the United States, the expiration was postponed to a year later. As it was necessary for Japan to renew existing treaties, if possible without delay, and as the parliament of the country had provided for an important change in her commercial system to take effect in July next, it was a bitter disappointment to be confronted with the attitude of the United States that another year must elapse before the treaty with that country could be brought to an end. This situation was



H.E. MR. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
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embarrassing in the extreme, not merely because of the continuance of the American treaty for the further period, but because of the difficulty of negotiating with other Powers under such circumstances. No fault could have been found by Japan if the United States had adhered to her decision—no fault, in fact, was found.

"Under these conditions, so late as

in November last, President Taft, as might have been expected from a broad and generous-minded gentleman and a conspicuous and declared friend of Japan, announced to the Secretary of State that the United States stood ready to yield the question of time and to enter into a new treaty in substitution for the old.

"When it is recalled that a commercial treaty of high importance, involving questions of great technical difficulty, was thereupon negotiated, signed and submitted to the Senate for ratification in two months, during a period when unceasing demands were being made upon the President and Department of State in other matters, —it will be seen that the business was entered upon and conducted in a friendly and generous spirit and without those technicalities and excuses for delay which are sometime resorted to.

"Beyond this, it should be stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate considered and favorably reported the treaty within less than two days, and that the Senate ratified it practically without debate, with no unnecessary delay, and without a dissenting voice. It proves that the labor and preparation of the President and Secretary of State in advance of the submission must have been earnest, unceasing and sincere, and this, indeed, was the case.

"Since you have adverted to the subject, Mr. President, in so complimentary a way, it will do no harm to have amplified the actual facts as I have just done, and happily in doing so, no confidence is violated—in fact it is a matter of history. That Japan was benefitted, I need not say—that she is grateful, I firmly believe.

"If there were activities in Washington, let me not fail to proclaim that there was duty well done by the Government of Japan. The burden and active responsibility on the part of His Majesty's Government naturally fell upon His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and I would be telling but half the story if I failed to emphasize in this connection his consistent attitude, and his sincerity of treatment, resulting in vast value to his country. And you will all join me in congratulating His Excellency on his promotion in peerage through his sovereign's kindness.

"The good feeling, the promptness, the spirit of concession, displayed by the President and Secretary of State and Senate of the United States, were not based upon advantages to follow nor because the new treaty was to them superior to the old; but because of a cheerful disposition to accommodate a worthy and magnanimous neighbor whose friendship has never been the subject of doubt by the Government nor by the great mass of the American people.

"We all know—we have all had ample proof with what ease and facility, disquieting rumours may be invented and put in circulation through the press and otherwise, concerning the plans and purposes of others—

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even of nations. If we commence by denying to such other nations honesty and sincerity of purpose, every design however well intentioned, may be doubted, every declaration disbelieved and tortured into the exact opposite of the truth, until mean and unjust suspicion will follow every public act. It is not possible for a self-respecting government to advertise and explain its every movement, domestic and foreign, nor to deny that in the ordinary affairs of government there lurks a sinister design.

"If such an atmosphere as between our two nations is injurious, is harmful, and in a way dangerous, it is the patriotic duty of every lover of truth and sincerity to allay these evil conditions and to assist in establishing presumptions of an exactly opposite character. What, for instance, could be more conclusive as to the good will of the United States towards Japan than the making of a treaty under the circumstances and for the reasons explained?

"The public press informs us of most friendly declarations coming from both the President and Secretary of State at a late meeting in New York. These indisputable evidences will be followed in the future by candid and friendly relations, both political and commercial, and being supplemented by the activities of this Association and of similar bodies here and in America, should soon serve to re-establish that trust which is the sure and lasting basis of friendship."

PRINCE TOKUGAWA'S ADDRESS.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: "In participating in this important occasion which is attended by such a large number of representative Americans I feel it a very great opportunity for me to express, first of all, my own personal gratitude toward American friends for courteous hospitalities ex-

PRINCE TOKUGAWA
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"During my travelling through America among many other things that

have excited my admiration, nothing has more profoundly impressed me than the material development that country has recently made. In few other countries in the world that I have visited, have I seen such marvelous concentration of human energy, and the display of the other good qualities in man for the furtherance of commercial, industrial, and economic enterprises. The American dominant characteristics in these spheres of human activity unmistakably point to the fact that Americans were the foremost to recognize the dignity of commerce, which unites different peoples for their mutual benefit, and is, therefore, the surest guarantee of the peace of the world.

"It was therefore more than natural that the recent campaign of malicious misrepresentation, which was calculated to produce evil results to gratify the greed of certain interested parties, should have completely failed to interest them. But, to our great satisfaction, it has incidentally served to test the strength of the bonds of our friendship. The successful conclusion of the new commercial treaty between America and Japan is another fresh testimony of the solidity of these bonds. I can not express too strongly the satisfaction we felt when the announcement was made of the conclusion of the new treaty which, in spite of our previous apprehension that it might be the last in the series of our treaty revisions with different Powers, it proved to be the first by reason of the good will which traditionally exists between our two nations. On such a felicitous occasion as this when we gather together to express our appreciation of the efforts which their Excellencies the American Ambassador and our Minister for Foreign Affairs have assiduously exerted on behalf of this new pact, I wish also to express our sincere gratification for the friendly spirit and manner in which the American Government and people have cooperated with us.

"In the telegraphic columns of our papers I notice that at the recent dinner of the Asiatic Society of New York, a gathering similar to the pleasant occasion this evening, both the American Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, and Ambassador Uchida dwelt much in their speeches on the question of the sovereignty of the Pacific. I fully agree with them and heartily indorse the sentiment they expressed. With them I truly feel that Japan and the United States, side by side on the Pacific, with their interest so manifestly interwoven, are bound to go hand in hand. Our commerce grows in importance, as sufficiently shown in the past, with the growth of American wealth, and reciprocally the American trade with the East naturally expands with our prosperity. It is not therefore for the sentimental reason of traditional friendship alone, although we cherish it as the cause of a peculiar pride and satisfaction to us, that we sincerely desire to foster and perpetuate the mutual regard and attach-

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"I understand that the America's Friends Association is, as the name indicates, no political organization nor a diplomatic assembly. Its prime object is simply to perpetuate the pleasant memories of extremely delightful people that we always bring back from a visit to the United States; and by coming into such close personal contact as at the present occasion, the Association tends to increase the better knowledge of each other among Americans and Japanese. After all, a mutual understanding is absolutely essential to real friendship, and therefore I trust that by promoting the interest of the Association with such object we shall forge one more link in the chain of cordial friendship which already so happily binds together the peoples of the great Republic and the island Empire on the opposite shores of the Pacific."

GOVERNOR FORT'S ADDRESS.

"Viscount Kaneko, Fellow Guests and Gentlemen: "Permit me to express my appreciation at being one of your guests upon this happy occasion. It is a most pleasurable experience to find in Japan an Association of Japanese calling themselves 'America's Friends.' It betokens much. No people are more appreciative of friendship, or more loyal to their friends, than are Americans. Evidently, to be a friend of America in Japan is a mark of distinction; for I behold about me to-night not only the American Ambassador whom we of course expect to find among the friends of his country, but far more striking and important still, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other high officials of the Japanese Empire. This indeed is a compliment to my country-

HON. J. F. FORT
Ex-Governor of New Jersey

men and a demonstration of good will and kindly feeling for my country, which must have a favourable effect, not only in Japan but especially in the United States.

"Naturally both our countries should rejoice over the Treaty. It removes the last vestige of any possible ground

of friction between us. There is no reason, founded in either fear or wisdom, for any restriction treaty existing between the United States and Japan; whether it relates to persons or property. If any conditions exist, or should arise, which might result in complications, it is safe to leave them to the honor of each country to control, upon reasonable diplomatic representations. In international intercourse, in our time, much has to be left to a national sense of propriety and a nation's honor. If in this age we have not reached a point where each nation will respect the well being of the others, and by its own act, irrespective of treaty clauses, prevent harm to another; then we are indeed less advanced in civilization than the signs of the times would indicate. But I do not believe there is doubt about this. The whole trend of international intercourse, for the last fifty years has been toward open, frank and fair dealing between nations, and the sentiment for such diplomatic relations is constantly growing stronger; and the nations of the earth are finding that better results flow from peace and friendship than from war and enmity. Hence the great movements for Arbitration of all controversies between nations. There is no matter pertaining to a nation, whether territorial integrity, humanity or property, which cannot be more honorably settled by a disinterested tribunal than by the spilling of the blood of a half a million of its people in a contest at arms.

"It is removed, without doubt, upon a firm basis of truth, that an Arbitration Treaty is now about to be concluded between Great Britain and the United States, by which it is hoped that war between them will forever be improbable. This means much. It is almost sure to be the beginning of the end of war and of the maintenance of great and costly armaments. This is a consummation much to be desired. Is it not possible that, to this treaty between the United States and Great Britain (the friendly Ally of Japan) there can speedily be added a treaty of similar import between the United States and the Empire of Japan? Such a treaty, interchanged by these three nations, would almost certainly assure perpetual peace among all the nations of the earth. It is time to stop talking of war and rumors of war between the United States and Japan. Those who do it are enemies of both countries. Let us rather talk of peace, the extension of trade relations, and the strengthening of the ties which bind the two nations together; thus promoting as fully as possible a condition on the Pacific which, to use the language of your Ambassador at Washington, shall cause 'the Pacific Ocean to be filled with the mingled splendors of the Stars and Stripes and the Sun of Japan.' If this shall be we shall see continued the friendship which Commodore Perry established over half a century ago, and which still binds the Great Republic of the West to the Great Empire of the Rising

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Sun. Thus shall we make it certain that neither of these great nations shall ever perish from the face of the earth.

"Mr. Taft, the President of our Republic and His Majesty your Emperor, have exchanged felicitous greetings over the consummation of the new treaty, and have each expressed for their people, the most cordial feelings of friendship and good-will. From what I have seen and heard I am satisfied those feelings exist here in Japan, and I *know* that they exist in the United States. Then, what of the future?

"In the progress of the international movements Japan and her interests count for much. In the Far East her Government and Governmental policy is somewhat parallel with that of the United States in North and South America. In view of the progressive spirit of the Japanese people, so remarkably exemplified in all directions, in the past few years, it is evident to all thoughtful people that her policy should be paramount in Eastern matters. All the relations between the United States and Japan should be friendly. It seems impossible that they should be otherwise. That we should have any cause for contention is, to me unthinkable. The United States surely can desire nothing that Japan has. We have all the territory that right thinking Americans wish; and more than some of our strongest men think we should have. It is quite certain that there is no sentiment in our country for any additional possessions in the East. The United States has greatly prospered in her hundred and thirty-five years of existence, by adhering to policies tending to promote her domestic progress. We deem our markets the best the world has to offer and have pursued a policy possibly somewhat selfishly, of preserving as far as we could our home markets for our own business interest. In this policy the nations of the earth have, I fear, considered us a little selfish. It may be frankly admitted that we have been. We have now grown to be a great, prosperous and wealthy people. Naturally we are now thinking of trade extension, through ship subsidy and reciprocal trade agreements. Many thoughtful men in our public life are now considering the wisdom of further maintaining a *prohibitive* tariff wall about us. I do not believe that our people have reached a point where a tariff for protection is unpopular; but there is a strong and constantly growing sentiment for a reasonable modification of our tariff laws, be meet equally reasonable concessions by other nations. Many of our industries once called infant are now strong and lusty, and able to stand tariff reductions which will permit of some additional concession in the importation of foreign-made goods. The wise modern national policy is found in a flexible tariff system; one that can be controlled through receiprocal trade agreements, and which will permit the industries of each nation to live and let live; a policy which will,

through the careful adjustment of tariff conditions, secure an exchange of products on a fair basis between us and other nations; which will result in building up the industries of all without destroying those of any. This is the policy, as I understand it, which will result in building up the industries of all without destroying those of any. This is the policy, as I understand it, which the people of the United States now favor. It is exemplified in the Canadian reciprocity treaty which is now peding before our Congress. This, I think, was the principle underlying the great address of the late President McKinley, delivered at the city of Buffalo, and which I believe the American people then accepted and now approve as the true policy for the future industrial growth of our country.

"President Taft, who is daily more and more demonstrating his great ability as a Statesman, is forging ahead along these lines. He knows the people; and they are behind him and approve his course. Ex-President Roosevelt only lately has also voiced his approval of this policy in this strong statement. 'In some way a great nation must think first of its own internal affairs; and yet it cannot substantiate its claim to be a great nation unless it also thinks of its position in the world from.

"In making treaties for instance, there must be give and take; and yet too often a treaty will fail simply because our people permit a small section of their number to insist that it shall be all take and no give." The days of the "all take and no give" nation are gone.

"The speed of communication, the march of invention, the growth of general intelligence, the increase of the spirit of civic honesty, fair dealing and mutual concession in international matters have changed the conditions of a century ago. Every nation is interested, or should be, in the uplift, morally, politically, and industrially of every other nation. Modern mechanical knowledge and inventive genius have eliminated both time and space as factors in international intercourse and trade. Advance in civilization of one nation tends to benefit all. The world is a Brothergood to-day, and the nation which does not realize this is lacking in its appreciation of the true situation. The affair of one is the concern of all. None of the great nations of our time can escape their resposibilities as world Powers—they should not if they could; and each should strive to outdo the other in the promotion of universal peace and the general prosperity of all."

"These sentiments may sound Utopian, possibly they are a little ahead of the hour; but the great nations of the future are to be those which follow these principles in their intercourse with one another.

"Japan and the United States are so situated as to be in position to exemplify these cardinal principles of virtue and fairness in their inter-

national governmental policy. Shall we no do it?

"Again I thank you for permitting me to be your guest upon this delightful occasion; I wish to close this address by adoping the words of Mr. Roosevelt as my own, when he say: "I not only have great respect and admiration for the Japanese, but and I very strongly feel that we have much to learn from them. I regard a good understanding between Japan and the United States as of capital consequence to my country, and as of the first importance from the standpoint of preserving peace in the Pacific."

"Long live Japan and the United States!

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention."

BARON TAKAHASHI'S ADDRESS.

"Your Ecellencies and Gentlemen:

"It is a great honor and pleasure for me to be given the opportunity of addressing such a distinguished gathering. But, after the excellent speeches to which we have already listened, I feel there is scarcely anything left for me to say. As to the traditional attachment and community of intersts between the United States and Japan, I think it is most superfluous for me now to make an exposition of them. For in the first place they are absolutely uneduivocal, and in the second I can not think of a more appropriate expression of them than the recent satisfactory conclusion of the new treaty.

"But, in such a gathering as this, I feel I can not refrain from recalling with a sense of heartfelt gratitude the financial support enthusiastically given by the American public in connection with our loans issued during the late war. I know from my own experience at that time how cordial and deep-rooted was the sympathy of the American people for this country, and I have no doubt whatever that the feeling of the United States, as a whole, and especially of the leading classes there, remains now exactly the same as in the time of Japan's hard struggle."

BARON TAKAHASHI,
President of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

"In regard to China, a vague idea seems to prevail that the interests of the two countries are in conflict. But

look at the matter with a common sense view and reduce it to a question of concrete facts. You will see at once that here also is no really serious question, for Japan is by no means in a position to take any undue advantage on account of the development of China. What China needs most urgently and on the largest scale are doubtless capital, steel, and machinery. But Japan can not hope, for a long time to come at any rate, to compete with Western nations in contributing these elements. Japan will only share in the benefit resulting from the development of China, which is at the first instance mainly dependent upon the enterprise and resources of Western nations. It is therefore, idle to talk of Japan's discrimination against other nations. We have neither the intention of making such discrimination, nor any interest in doing so. With reference to articles for consumption, America's most important products to be supplied to China are, I believe, petroleum and cotton goods. But Japan is not able to export petroleum, because our product is by far insufficient even for our own consumption. Thus it is only in cotton goods that Japan may compete with America in the Chinese market to any considerable extent. But even in this respect, we have no peculiar natural advantage, for we must import raw material for manufacture. If we are able to apply to China a portion of the cotton goods required by her, it is solely by reason of geographical nearness and cheap labor. Is this not merely fair competition, incidental to international trade in all parts of the world? I have too high an opinion of the American people to think that they will ever take an aversion to fair competition. Certainly there is room enough in China fair competition of all friendly nations.

"Your Ercellencies and Gentlemen, I know there is nothing new to you in all I have said. But, as men of the street are often led astray by sensation-mongers and mischief-makers, I think it is our duty to take every opportunity to dispose of bogies created by them. When they are disposed of, there will stand out clear and unaffected the all-important facts of historical amity and of increasing mutual trade, which have governed, and will ever govern, the relations of the United States and Japan."

MR. D. H. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: One week ago to-night, a number of the gentlemen who have the honor of being present here this evening, were the recipients of a similar honor at the hands of the Japan Traders' Association in Yokohama. On that occasion it was my privilege to make a few observations bearing on the trade relations between Japan and the United States. I endeavored to show from statistics, which are easily available, that the balance of trade between the two nations is greatly in favor of this country. The position is, that while the United States is by

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many millions of Yen Japan's largest customer, there are a number of our commercial competitors who receive a much large volume of her purchasing orders.

"This is a condition which we view with no feelings of equanimity, and we are anxious to find a solution of the difficulty. I realise that, as a general principle, there is no sentiment in business, and that the success of an individual or a nation in this direction, depends upon their ability to meet whatever competition confronts them. While favoritism may occasionally be an important factor in a trade transaction, it must ordinarily be accepted that the cheapest price and the best quality will win the day.

MR. D. H. BLAKE,
President of the American Peace Society of Japan.

"The United States has succeeded in building up an enormous export trade in the markets of the world, but with Japan it cannot be said that she has attained to the same degree of success that has rewarded her efforts in other territories. Whether this is due to the fact that we have failed to understand the requirements of this market, or that our transportation facilities are inferior to those of our neighbors, or that our high tariff militates against us, or that we are lacking in business acumen, I shall leave for some one more competent than myself to determine, but the fact remains that our position in the import market of Japan leaves much to be desired; howevr, we are not discouraged, and we have no intention of giving up the race; we shall continue to be as aggressive as conditions warrant and circumstances permit.

"The commercial victories which our compatriots have won in other fields will be an object lesson to us as to what may be accomplished, and inspire us to further efforts in Japan. One thing that we ask for is the co-operation and good-will of our Japanese friends, and this, I am confident, we can count on receiving. There is no denying the fact that friendship is an important asset in business, and the more clearly we recognise this, and the more emphasis we lay upon it, the more pronounced will be our success. Any statement on this point seems almost superfluous, since it cannot but be a reiteration of what has been said hundreds of times before; but, never-

theless, the occasion affords the opportunity of again giving the assurance that the American merchants in Japan are actuated by the most friendly feelings towards the Japanese people; and, what may be said of us will, I believe, apply with equal truth to the merchants of all other nationalities. We have given unqualified demonstration of this fact in the past, and we shall continue to do so in the future. These sentiments, I believe, are reciprocated by the great majority of the Japanese, and I am convinced that it is their desire, equally with ourselves, to cultivate feelings of mutual respect, confidence and esteem.

"Especially is this the case with such an organization as the one whose hospitality we are this evening privileged to enjoy. The *Beiyu Kyokai*, true to its name, has perhaps done more in the cause of international friendship, than any other similar organization in Japan. With untiring energy and unfailing courtesy, its distinguished president, its officers and members extended the hand of welcome to many of our countrymen who have visited these distant shores.

"Our present Chief Executive has experienced the genuineness of your hospitality and the sincerity of your friendship. Our Ministers and Ambassadors in succession, as they have assumed their duties as our representatives in this country, have likewise been the recipients of your kindly consideration.

"While we have, perhaps, not been able to show our appreciation in any tangible form, I trust you will accept my assurance that we are not unmindful of your favors, nor are we insensible of the honors you have conferred upon us."

MR. YUKIO OZAKI,
Mayor of Tokyo.

MAYOR OZAKI'S SPEECH.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: It is with a sense of great honor that I rise to make a short address to the distinguished gathering of this evening. I should have excused myself from this nervous duty if I had not such a strong feeling of love and respect toward the great nation which is so ably represented by our most esteemed and popular friend Mr. O'Brien.

"Perhaps most of you know that it sometimes happens there are two friends who are very fond of one an-

many millions of Yen Japan's largest customer, there are a number of our commercial competitors who receive a much large volume of her purchasing orders.

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"Perhaps most of you know that it sometimes happens there are two friends who are very fond of one an-

other, but each imagines that the other does not reciprocate his feelings. Are not people of the Hobson type both in the U.S.A. and Japan somewhat like these hysterical people? Our relations have been always good and, will be.

"But the mischief-makers in both countries imagine we are enemies, not friends. We have an old saying to the effect that 'there is no medicine for fools.' Hysterical people are equally difficult subjects to be cured. But why are we afraid of them?

"If there is a small minority of mischief-makers, there is also a great majority of peace-makers who have nothing but good-will toward each other. All of us here to-night represent the grand army of peace. We command the vast majority of good and respectable people. Not only the right is on our side, but the might is also on our side. Let us combine our forces and march against the noisy clique of mischief-makers. This is an unequal combat, like the weighing in the scales of a paper lantern against a massive bronze bell, as our proverb says.

"During my short visit to the U.S.A. last fall, everywhere I saw sings of good-will and kindness toward Japan —even San Francisco, the so-called hot-bed of the anti-Japanese movements, was not an exception to the rule. If you want further proof of the good feeling which unites the two nations on the Pacific, the conclusion of the new treaty in advance of any other countries should be one of the most substantial kind.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen; if the voice of the mischief-makers is louder than that of the peace-makers, it is only because we are silent. We, the men of peace, are generally too quiet and modest. We ought to shout and fight, as much as our noisy opponents, for out noble and sacred cause. But for the present, let us speak out our hearts, and let the joyous voice of peace drown the wicked cry for war, and let it re-echo in melodious harmony from both sides of the Pacific Ocean."

MR. E. W. FRAZAR,
of Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Yokohama.

MR. FRAZAR'S REMARKS.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: "I sometimes wonder if we fully realize the marvellous effects which have been wrought in our lives by the wonderful inventions of the

past few years. The perfection of explosives and weapons has made the power of distruction too terrible to think of—the locomotive, Pullman car, ocean greyhound, submarine, and, latest of all conquests, the æroplane, have reduced distances to such mere commonplaces of hours or minutes, the telephone and the wireless telegraph have made communication so instantaneous, the newspapers have brought the news of the world to our breakfast tables to such a wonderful degree, that one cannot help but feel the planet which we inhabit has grown very small indeed, and our duty to our neighbors made very different to what it was in the old days.

"In close parallel to these more material developments the education of our intellectual self has likewise progressed wonderfully through the medium of Schools, Universites, Religion, Travel and the Press. As a consequence our relations in respect to the World at large have undergone vast changes, and it is apparent that to reap the proper benefit of both invention and education and to fulfill the better life taught by them we must cultivate a more cordial and friendly condition of intercourse between our fellow men.

"One of the most practical methods to assist in the accomplishment of this desired end is by the foundation of Societies whose direct aim should be the promotion of these relations. In the America's Friend Association I believe we have a splendid example, and I offer to the members and their Executive Officers my most hearty congratulations and good wishes.

"There is every reason why Japan and America should be friends. Did they not many years ago join hands as teacher and pupil? And should the fact that the pupil has learnt so fast as to almost catch up with the teacher, lessen that teacher's regard for the pupil? No, by all means, no, we should be proud of his progress and earnestly continue to learn the lessons of Science, Art and Friendship hand in hand.

"Japan and America ought to be more than friends: we should be partners in the noble task of the Promotion of the World's Peace.

"I take a great personal interest in this question, and as many of you may share my sentiments, perhaps a short report of my recent trip home may be acceptable. While I went on a matter of business, yet I lost no opportunity of learning how the American public feels towards his Japanese neighbor across the Pacific. My journey took me through many cities on the Pacific Coast, the Middle States and the East, in all fully 25,000 miles. As a special delegate from the Japan Peace Society and the American Peace Society of Japan, I had the privilege of meeting many prominent gentlemen, and in many places was invited to deliver short addresses. Everywhere I found an earnest desire to know the real true facts. I found people grown tired and weary of the sensational yellow newspaper articles. The sober-minded

other, but each imagines that the other does not reciprocate his feelings. Are not people of the Hobson type both in the U.S.A. and Japan somewhat like these hysterical people? Our relations have been always good and, will be.

"But the mischief-makers in both countries imagine we are enemies, not friends. We have an old saying to the effect that 'there is no medicine for fools.' Hysterical people are equally difficult subjects to be cured. But why are we afraid of them?

"If there is a small minority of mischief-makers, there is also a great majority of peace-makers who have nothing but good-will toward each other. All of us here to-night represent the grand army of peace. We command the vast majority of good and respectable people. Not only the right is on our side, but the might is also on our side. Let us combine our forces and march against the noisy clique of mischief-makers. This is an unequal combat, like the weighing in the scales of a paper lantern against a massive bronze bell, as our proverb says.

"During my short visit to the U.S.A. last fall, everywhere I saw sings of good-will and kindness toward Japan —even San Francisco, the so-called hot-bed of the anti-Japanese movements, was not an exception to the rule. If you want further proof of the good feeling which unites the two nations on the Pacific, the conclusion of the new treaty in advance of any other countries should be one of the most substantial kind.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen; if the voice of the mischief-makers is louder than that of the peace-makers, it is only because we are silent. We, the men of peace, are generally too quiet and modest. We ought to shout and fight, as much as our noisy opponents, for out noble and sacred cause. But for the present, let us speak out our hearts, and let the joyous voice of peace drown the wicked cry for war, and let it re-echo in melodious harmony from both sides of the Pacific Ocean."

MR. E. W. FRAZAR,
of Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Yokohama.

MR. FRAZAR'S REMARKS.

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen: "I sometimes wonder if we fully realize the marvellous effects which have been wrought in our lives by the wonderful inventions of the

past few years. The perfection of explosives and weapons has made the power of distruction too terrible to think of—the locomotive, Pullman car, ocean greyhound, submarine, and, latest of all conquests, the æroplane, have reduced distances to such mere commonplaces of hours or minutes, the telephone and the wireless telegraph have made communication so instantaneous, the newspapers have brought the news of the world to our breakfast tables to such a wonderful degree, that one cannot help but feel the planet which we inhabit has grown very small indeed, and our duty to our neighbors made very different to what it was in the old days.

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man-in-the-street cherishes no such animosity and jealousies as some papers would apparently like to create. I found always an attentive interested audience, anxious to get information that was *reliable*, and my facts, told simply and plainly as I knew them to be true from my own experience, met with sympathetic satisfaction. What America and the world want to-day are facts, and every effort should be made to give them, and by so doing choke out the weeds of prejudice and narrow-minded jealousy.

"In an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, one of America's foremost peace-makers, I found a sincere well-wisher to Japan, with a greater knowledge of this country than most people realize. He gave me a message to carry to Count Okuma, President of the Japan Peace Society, saying that he was putting forth every effort in his power to promote the good relationship of our two countries and to dispel the ridiculous talk of war. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Japan Society in New York city, which society is composed, as you know, of both Japanese and American gentlemen in the United States, I was honored with a special resolution of cordial greeting to give to the American Peace Society of Japan.

"While in New York I learned that the Third National American Peace Congress is to be held at Baltimore on May 3rd. I believe it is to be opened by President Taft, and will be attended by a large gathering of prominent men, and if you will permit of my offering a suggestion, I think a short telegram of greeting from your Association to that congress would be most deeply appreciated as showing a practical up-to-date sympathy with their work.

"The welcome news of the formal ratification of the new treaty reached me while traveling between California and New York. I therefore had the opportunity of speaking with many friends in the cities *en route* and it gives me the keenest pleasure to be able to report the satisfaction shown on every hand. One of the gratifying points being the fact of America leading the way. As might have been expected, a falsetto note of discord was raised from San Francisco, diligently magnified by the famous, or should I not say infamous, yellow press; but it carried but slight weight in the country's opinion. I hope I am not overstepping the bounds of propriety, if I say that America's business men deeply appreciate the dignity with which Japan's great statesmen have handled the situation, especially the hysterical press, and to Marquis Komura I beg to offer my respectful congratulations.

"In conclusion, I venture to enter the presence of Diplomacy long enough to say to our beloved Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien, that he has nothing but friends, both at home in America and among his compatriots here, and, I trust, as well the Japanese people. We believe he is the right man in the

right place, and we hope he will long remain at the post he now so ably fills.

"Gentlemen, I am but a small comet in this bright constellation and it is time I passed out of vision. I thank you for your attention and for this delightful dinner."

DR. SOYEDA,
President of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

DR. SOYEDA'S SPEECH.

"Excellencies and Gentlemen: First of all I beg to offer thanks for the favor of the opportunity to witness leading men of U.S.A. and Japan gathered here to-night in one room enjoying sweetness of cordial friendship.

"Speaking of sweetness, the name of America sounds sweet, even to our infant populace, being associated with Amè, which is as you know the most widely consumed confection. With Amè cries of children are stopped at once. To be more serious, by facts long and often repeated by history, the name of America is identified by whole of the Japanese people, with something kind, just, helping, peaceful and civilized. Such a sentiment so deeply rooted in the very heart of the people numbering over fifty million cannot be easily moved or eradicated.

"It is said by superficial observers that we are changeable and warlike. Indeed as a progressive nation we welcome useful reforms but in our inner sentiments we have always been the same Japanese after all. As to our being warlike, nothing is so unfounded. It is true that of late we had to fight rather a big battle. But that was for our self-preservation after being worried and teased to the extreme, and at the last moment.

"What was said so far about our national sentiment, I believe and hope holds good also in the case of the states, where the sound-headed impartial responsible men think in the same way and where the bulk of the people are peace loving and fair-minded, and especially whose national and constitutional aspiration is peace, justice and civilization.

"It must at the same time be admitted that so-called Anti-Japan cries are made use of now-a-days by politicians and men of sellsh aims, just like cries of wolf were repeated by the shepherd boy mentioned in Aesop fable. Let them as they like repeat the cries of wolf coming, but never let the wolf itself come by all means. In keeping

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off the wolfish national danger, we must be carefully guarded, and it is the bounden duty of leading men of two countries so well represented here to-night, to guard against the wolf not only for the sake of their own countries but for the peace of the world, as well as for the furtherance of civilization. If the two neighbors on both sides of the Pacific be at one and work in harmony, none dare to disturb the peace in the Orient, and if the two work hand in hand what is there that cannot be done? Whereas if by chance contrary be the case, although it may serve the vile purposes of mischief-makers, it must be deeply lamented as the greatest national and international calamities.

"We must thank then our able President in his having brought togetheir here leading men of two nations so that they can strengthen their cordial friendship and better their mutual understanding, for nothing is so fatal to international amity as separation and misunderstanding. I must congratulate also our President in his being able to secure the presence of so many leading spirits, on whom rests the pressing and most weighty responsibility of guiding their people towards good, and on whom we must reply to become the germ and central power to unite the two nations for the cause of justice and humanity, peace and civilization."

THE "JAPAN TIMES" ON THE CELEBRATION.

EDITORIAL ON THE HISTORIC BANQUET AND ADDRESSES MADE ON THE OCCASION.

WRITING on this historic function, the *Japan Times* of May 3, 1911 had the following to say editorially:

"A Notable dinner indeed was that given on Monday night when the Beiyu Kyokwai of Japan entertained Americans, resident and visiting, in celebration of the near treaty. It was not notable because of the dinner itself, but because of the personnel of the hosts and the guests, and because of the character and utterances of the speakers.

"The speakers' table was a remarkable galaxy. In the center and beside the host, who, himself, is a Privy Councillor of the Emperor, sat the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, whose great services to this country have recently been recognized by the Emperor—Marquis Komura. Upon the right of Viscount Kaneko, President of the Association, was the American Ambassador, grave and courtly and dignified, who for nearly four years now has consistently and conscientiously served his own country while at the same time in this country he has made many friends for America. Ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey, a notable figure anywhere, who is visiting in Japan, was called in to sit at this table, and the speech which he delivered and which was printed yesterday in the *Japan Times*, ought, we believe, to be read in every school in Japan, in every home in America and by every lover of peace or the advancement of a people.

"The health of the President of the United States, which was drunk after the assemblage stood and listened, with glasses up-raised, to the stirring strains of the "Star-

spangled Banner," and the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by our own glorious anthem, were like grace said before a feast of eloquence. There was no small significance in each and every address—for addresses they were, not dinner speeches with the frivolous touch and the pleasant story, but earnest forceful utterances carefully written and carefully read.

"Surely no higher testimony to the true sentiment or tribute to the practical sense of the people of this country could be given or paid than what was said by the speakers.

"The President of the House of Peers—Prince Tokugawa, the worthy representative of a great and noble house!! Will the petty critic tell us that such as he would speak as we recorded yesterday and that sincerity was lacking?

"The Vice-President of the Bank of Japan and the head of the great banking institution, which transacts business with the foreign bankers of the world—Baron Takahashi!! Are we to be told that such as he can give and waste time to toy with words for the sake of attempting to deceive?

"The head of the great Industrial Bank—Dr. Soyeda!! Is he, too, to be written down as one of those who chatter with their lips words in discord with the humor of the heart?

And an earnest man, indeed, is the Mayor of Tokyo—Ozaki Yukio, than whom we believe no more sincere and earnest man—few braver men—exist.

"The American Ambassador, representative of a great and honest, rugged, straightforward people, himself a man of that people, self-made and self-reliant.

"The man who has in a great State, almost itself a kingdom, ruled the destinies of a busy people as a business man and as a statesman—Governor Fort, who comes to Japan to see and to learn!!

"The Vice-President of the Foreign Board of Trade, representating himself a great house and surely the representative of the best class of foreigners trading in Japan—Mr. D. H. Blake!

"And the partner in one of the greatest and most reliable firms doing business almost exclusively with the most astute of Japanese—Mr. E. W. Frazar!

"Are all these men of the East and these men of the West to be written down as liars and as humbugs? Or shall we fix it very firmly in our minds that there are two elements here and abroad, the one safe and

sane, the other unsafe, unreliable, narrow, prejudical, purchasable, and of such material as is needed and can be welded into a band of criminals whose office in life it is to create strife, discord, and war? Having got this fixed, we can then decide with which element we prefer to ally ourselves. For thinking Japan, there is but one choice; long ago we learned one which side the choice of thinking America lies."

THE "Japan Times"

(*Daily and Weekly*)

BOTH the Daily and Weekly Editions of the "Japan Times" which are artistically illustrated, go to every community, into almost every household, where English is read in Japan and the rest of the Far East.

THEY are subscribed for and read by more persons than any other journal published in any European language in Eastern Asia.

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